The People's Korea

SERIAL DIV.

MAR 23 1987

No. 1,329 EVERY SATURDAY MARCH 14, 1987 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

DPRK President's Message to Libyan Leader

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on Mar. 1 to Mr. Moammer El Gaddafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Jamahiriya in Libya.

The message said:

Over the past 10 years since the proclamation of Jamahiriya the Libyan Arab people have made great strides forward in their endeavours to repulse the imperialist aggressive and subversive acts and sabotages and build a new society under your correct leadership.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the friendly Libyan Arab people and express positive support and firm solidarity for your struggle against imperialism and for the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will expand and develop still further in future and sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the efforts for the independent development of the country.

KPA Vice Marshal Greets Viet Nam & GDR Defense Ministers

Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Le Duc Anh upon his appointment as minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the KCNA reported on Feb. 27.

The message wished the Vietnamese defence minister success in his work.

The Vice Marshal of the KPA also sent a message of greetings to General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the National People's Army of the GDR, the KCNA reported on Mar. 1.

Soviet FM Supports DPRK's Peace Initiatives

Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier and foreign minister, who stopped over in Moscow on Feb. 25 on his way to India, met Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet foreign minister.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on a series of questions of further developing the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and on matters of common concern.

The Soviet foreign minister said that the Soviet Union fully supported peace initiatives of the DPRK, in particular, the new proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

On Feb. 28, Indian Prime Minister Ragiv Gandhi met the DPRK foreign minister.

DPRK Proposes 1st High-Level Talks Mar. 26 and Resumption of Suspended Dialogues

In a sincere effort to break the deadlock between north and south Korean talks, the DPRK has proposed to hold the first round of north-south high-level political and military talks on the morning of Mar. 26 and reopen preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary, economic and Red Cross talks.

The latest proposal was made in the third letter by Premier Li Gun Mo and Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U to their south Korean counterparts.

The letter dated Feb. 28 was handed to the south Korean side on Mar. 3 at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

The letter said if it is inconvenient to the south side to have talks on Mar. 26, the date of talks will be left with the south side.

The proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks was put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the end of last year. On Jan. 11, the premier and the minister of the People's Armed Forces sent their first letter containing the proposal to Ro Sin Yong and Li Gi Baek.

The south rejected the proposal saying that a resumption of the suspended dialogues must come first.

What is new in the latest proposal is that Pyongyang expressed a willingness to reopen the suspended multi-channeled north-south dialogues.

The letter said that it is reasonable

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Zambia Recognizes Only DPRK: Zambian President

Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said that Zambia does not recognize south Korea but recognizes only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when he met Choe Hak Rae, Korean ambassador to his country, on Feb. 13.

Noting that President Kim Il Sung is a great man rare in the world, he expressed respect and reverence for him.

Saying that President Kim Il Sung is guiding the revolution straight to victory, he stated: We always support his revolutionary cause.

The proposals for reunification of Korea and the proposal for co-hosting Olympic Games are very justifiable and reasonable, he said.

SR-71s' Espionage Numbers 14 in Feb.

The U.S. committed an aerial espionage against the DPRK by letting an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane infiltrate into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong in the East Sea of Korea at around 10:51 on Feb. 26, according to a KCNA report.

Such aerial espionage numbered 14 cases in February, it said.

Last year, aerial espionage by the U.S. totalled 170 times.

The report said the SR-71 infiltration coincided with massive shipping of the U.S. forces and lethal weapons into south Korea after starting Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises.

Pyongyang Supports N-Free S. Pacific

The DPRK expressed its full support for the peace initiatives put forth by the countries in the South Pacific region concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in that part of the world.

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Feb. 27. **(See a summary of statement on page 2)**

The statement highly appreciated the Soviet Union and China which have signed the protocols which guarantee the status of the South Pacific of the nuclear-free zone, saying, "This is the expression of the steadfast position of the governments of the Soviet Union and China to halt nuclear arms race, realize disarmament, prevent nuclear war and safeguard peace and security of the world."

However, the statement said, the United States and some other nuclear powers have refused to sign the protocols to the treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

It said the Korean people strongly urge some of the nuclear powers, including the United States, to guarantee at the earliest date the nuclear-free status of the South Pacific region, not going against the global trend desirous of denuclearization and peace.

Pyongyang Demands 8 Olympic Events

A DPRK Olympic official on Mar. 3 urged that 8 events of the 23 events to be held at the 1988 Olympics be played in the north, saying that two events are not enough in view of the population proportion in the north and the south.

Chin Chung Guk, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, admitted in a press conference that the DPRK agreed "in principle" with the June 11 proposal of the International Olympic Committee to hold table tennis, archery, preliminary soccer matches and a cycling road race in the north. **(See details of press conference on page 4)**

"Our stand does not mean an overall rejection of the June 11 proposal. We agree to hold table tennis and archery in the DPRK because it is favorable to us but two other incomplete events should be discussed and rearranged," said Mr. Chin. He attended the June 10-12 Olympic talks held in Lausanne, Switzerland as the deputy head of the DPRK Olympic delegation.

This is the first time that the DPRK Olympic official clarified the DPRK's position on the June 10-12 talks in Lausanne.

The press conference was given at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

In addition to the question of events to be held in the north, he said that there were questions of corresponding changes in the opening and closing ceremonies and in the handling of television rights.

"The 24th Olympiad has to be staged equally in the north and the south and in favour of the cause of reunification of our country.

"In this way, we want to save the Olympic movement from the crisis caused by choosing Seoul as the venue of the Olympic Games and contribute to the development of the Olympic movement," he said.

Meanwhile, GDR Sports Minister Manfred Ewalt told a press conference on Mar. 3 in Chiba, Japan, that the GDR will make efforts to realize the plan to co-host the 1988 Olympic Games, a plan supported by every sportsman and sport organization.

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Heavily-geared riot policemen line up several rows deep, completely sealing off Pagoda Park in Seoul on Mar. 3. More than 20,000 police were mobilized in Seoul to prevent a memorial service for a university student killed by police torture. (See related article and photos on page 5)

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

Considering that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific will make a due contribution to preventing a nuclear war and its danger and ensuring a durable peace in the Asian and the Pacific region, the Korean people support this and hold that the just demand of the countries in this region must be firmly guaranteed internationally.

So stressed a statement issued on Feb. 27 by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement said:

The peace initiatives advanced by the countries in the South Pacific region, including Australia and New Zealand, are actively supported and welcomed by the governments and peoples of various countries of the world.

The governments of the Soviet Union and China have signed the protocols which guarantee the status of the South Pacific of the nuclear-free zone and declared their commitment to faithfully implement the obligation contained in the protocols.

This is the expression of the steadfast position of the governments of the Soviet Union and China to halt nuclear arms race, realize disarmament, prevent nuclear war and safeguard peace and security of the world.

However, the United States and some other nuclear weapon possessing states have refused to sign the protocols to the treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

In an attempt to defend its own stand, the United States claims that its "practice and action" in the Pacific do not run counter to the treaty and the protocols.

This is virtually nothing but an intention to threaten peace and security in this region, by brandishing their nuclear weapons under the pretext of the so-called "safeguard of peace."

The United States' rejection of the just demand of the South Pacific countries is not only an outrageous infringement on the sovereignty of the countries in this region but also an arrogant act ignoring the international legal obligations undertaken by the nuclear weapon possessing states vis-a-vis the non-nuclear states.

The Korean people strongly urge some of the nuclear weapon-possessing states, including the United States, to guarantee at the earliest date the nuclear-free status of the South Pacific region, not going against the global trend desirous of denuclearization and peace.

The United States is rapidly reinforcing its nuclear armed forces not only in the South Pacific but in the Far East, particularly on the Korean Peninsula and in its vicinity, thus incessantly aggravating the situation there.

It has already introduced into south Korea over 1,000 nuclear weapons and even neutron bombs and newly deployed Lance missiles there.

The government of our Republic has made a series of constructive and reasonable peace proposals one after another to achieve durable peace against the nuclear war danger on the Korean Peninsula, and is making utmost efforts for their realization.

The proposal in June last year on turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone constitutes a vivid reflection of the peace-loving stand invariably maintained by the government of our Republic.

Recently, we made another epochal proposal for national salvation to hold the north-south high-level political and military talks in order to relax the tense political and military confrontation between the north and the south and arrange a favourable prerequisite for peaceful reunification of the country.

However, the United States and the south Korean authorities have turned down our peace proposals and initiatives, and are further increasing the danger of nuclear war by conducting such aggressive joint military exercises as Team Spirit 87 with the mobilization of huge military forces and nuclear weapons.

If a war breaks out in Korea it will spread into a global thermonuclear war, inflicting irretrievable holocaust upon our nation and humanity.

One of the important ways of preventing nuclear war and preserving peace is to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them constantly.

Today, the movement for denuclearization and peace is vigorously going on throughout the world.

On this occasion, we actively support and express our firm solidarity with the socialist countries in Europe and peoples in the region in their struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones on the Balkan Peninsula and many other parts of Europe.

We also actively support the world peace-loving peoples in their endeavours to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world, including Africa, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

The Korean people will make every effort, firmly hand in hand with the peace-loving peoples of the world, including those of the South Pacific, to realize the desire of mankind to enjoy progress and prosperity in a peaceful world without any thermonuclear war, by establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

DPRK PM & PAF Minister Send 3rd Letter to S. Korean Counterparts

Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, and O Jin U, minister of People's Armed Forces, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in their third letter to the south Korean prime minister and defence minister proposed to have the first round of north-south high-level political and military talks at 10 hours on the morning of Mar. 26 at the "Reunification Pavilion" in the portion of our side in Panmunjom.

The letter says if it is inconvenient to the south side to have talks that day owing to its circumstances, the date of talks will be left with the south side.

The letter dated Feb. 28 says:

We received your reply letter dated Feb. 13.

We sent to your side on Jan. 11 a letter containing a concrete proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks and on Jan. 28 sent another letter urging you to send us an affirmative reply after pondering over our new proposal.

But in your reply letter your side turned your face away from our new peace proposal and greatly disappointed people at home and abroad who desire to see the opening of high-level political and military talks between the north and the south.

This is very regrettable.

Slandering and defamation between the north and the south have been extremely aggravated, both sides are closed to each other as never before, the political confrontation has reached the worst pitch, and the military tension has been heightened to the utmost owing to the large-scale military exercises and arms buildup.

Your side, too, cannot deny that if the situation like today is allowed to continue any longer, any slight accidental incident along the Military Demarcation Line may cause a fratricidal war again between the north and the south.

The main purport of our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks is to prevent an unhappy incident which may be caused by the misunderstanding between the two sides and forestall the immeasurable sufferings that may befall the fellow countrymen, and thereby turn the north-south relations into those of trust and harmony, not distrust and confrontation, save the country and nation from the crisis of rise or fall, and, furthermore, open a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is our consistent line to solve the question of peace in the country and its reunification through dialogue and negotiation between the north and the south and it is our unshakable stand to reopen the suspended multi-channeled north-south dialogues and hold the north-south summit talks.

The multilateral north-south talks which were arranged with much efforts with our relief measure for the flood

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68th Anniv. of Mar. 1st Popular Uprising Commemorated

Working people in Pyongyang City gathered at the Central Workers' Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 28 to commemorate the 68th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising.

Ryu Ho Jun, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, made a report at the meeting.

He recalled that the March First Popular Uprising in 1919 dealt a hard blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and gave a big inspiration to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in colonies.

He said: The Team Spirit joint military exercises are motivated by the criminal aim of giving finishing touches in all haste to the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance which is taking shape as a military bloc to carry out another war of aggression, a thermonuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, and completing a joint operation system.

If the south Korean authorities are truly interested in dialogue and detente, they must discard the bad habit of mocking the nation with a noble dialogue for peace and reunification and sincerely approach and respond, before it is too late, to the north's proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks to solve the urgent problems related to the vital interests of the entire fellow countrymen.

Meanwhile, Chongryun held a central meeting of Koreans in Japan on Feb. 28 in Tokyo to commemorate the 68th anniversary; oppose the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises by the U.S. and the Chun Doo Hwan junta and realize north-south high-level political and military talks.

EDITORIAL

What Makes Shultz Visit Seoul?

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz made a brief stopover in Seoul on Mar. 6 on his way back to the United States, following his China visit. Although he stayed in Seoul for only five hours, Shultz's Seoul visit was of "great" importance in view of the current political situation in south Korea.

The U.S. concern over the south Korean crisis has been reflected by the frequent visits of U.S. officials to south Korea. In the past five months, over 10 U.S. officials have visited south Korea.

Among them are James Kelly, special assistant to the president for national security affairs, William Clark, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Edward Derwinski, counselor of the Department of State, Morton Abramowitz, assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former special assistant to the president (during the Carter administration), William Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to south Korea, David Blackmore, director of Korean affairs at the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Philip Habib, former U.S. ambassador to south Korea.

It is obvious that they visited south Korea to grasp the south Korean situation and consider measures to avoid the worst case scenario for the United States.

In the eyes of the Americans, the current situation is critical on two fronts.

For one thing, south Korean dissidents, aroused by the fatal torture by police of a Seoul National University student, are making human-rights abuses the catalyst for a new protest drive to push for political reform. A conservative U.S. magazine reported that the torture incident is providing opposition leaders with a fresh rallying point – human rights. It said: "Even members of the country's 'silent majority', heretofore turned off by the radical rhetoric of anti-government militants, are seen ready to participate in the new round of protest." **(U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 23, 1987)**

Secondly, there is growing anti-American sentiments in south Korea. At first, most students attacked the United States saying that it helped Chun take power, allowing his troops to slaughter thousands of citizens in Kwangju. But, recent statements by students began to charge that it was America's fault that Korea was divided in the first place. They perceive the U.S. military presence itself as illegal.

Edwin Reischauer, former United States ambassador to Japan, wrote, "After years of rumbling, the political volcano that is south Korea may be about to erupt." **(The New York Times Magazine, Nov. 16, 1986)**

Prof. Bruce Cumings of the University of Washington said that students and workers have shown astonishing resistance in the face of massive repression, and anti-Americanism is on the rise. **(From his comment contributed to the March issue of the Sekai [world] magazine)**

The current situation poses not only a serious threat to the Chun junta but also a major concern to the United States. To the United States, south Korea's strategic position is more important than human rights and democratization because south Korea is its only forward nuclear base in Asia. The Americans feel that a continuation of present trends threatens U.S. interests in that part of Asia and that they have to do something about it before it is too late.

This is the precise reason why U.S. officials talk about a "compromise" between ruling and opposition parties on constitutional revision.

South Korea's democratic leader Kim Dae Jung met William Clark on Mar. 5 and said afterwards he saw no real change in Washington's overall policy (on support for the dictatorship). Clark arrived in Seoul on Mar. 4 to prepare for the Mar. 6 five-hour visit by Shultz.

The major purpose of Shultz's Seoul visit was intended to settle south Korea's political crisis according to U.S. interests.

Now, Chun Doo Hwan is making desperate efforts to stay in power. Mass roundups and house arrests aimed at thwarting demonstrations and rallies over the torture case have reflected Chun's fear.

The only way out of the crisis is to achieve democracy and protect human rights.

It is time for Washington to reappraise its overall policy toward south Korea. Unless it does so, it is inevitable that more unrest will come and a time bomb will blow in the foreseeable future.

Economic Successes in Jan. & Feb.

The January and February plans have been overfulfilled at factories and enterprises.

According to data available, the monthly plan was successfully carried out at the Anju, Tokchon and Sariwon districts coal mining complexes, Kangso General Coal Mining Enterprise and other coal mines.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex has finished the monthly plan 100.2 percent in coal production and 132 percent in capital tunnelling.

The Musan Ore Mining Complex which holds a big portion in the country's ore production has overfulfilled the monthly headings production plan. The ore production plan was carried out at 105.2 percent at the Unryul Mine, too.

The January plan has been fulfilled with success in metal industry.

The Chollima Steel Complex has boosted production 60.6 percent in steel and 49.2 percent in rolled steel as compared with the same period last year.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, too, has carried out the January plan: 119.8 percent in pig iron, 114.3 percent in steel and 129.8 percent in rolled steel as against the January figures last year.

The Korean Machine Corporation, the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the General Bureau of Mining Machine Industry, and the Ryongsong Machine Complex and other units in the machine industry domain have also overfulfilled the January plan for the production of machinery.

Units in the building-materials domain including the Chonnaeri Cement Complex, February 8 Cement Complex, Pyongyang Plastic Building-Materials Factory and Pyongyang Chemical Building-Materials Factory have overfulfilled the January plan, with the result that building-materials needed for important construction projects and various domains of the national economy have been supplied satisfactorily.

The geological prospecting corps under the ministry of natural resources development have carried out the January plan for total industrial output value at 111.5 percent.

The January plan has been overfulfilled at the mills under the Korean Silk Company including the Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill and Pakchon Silk Mill and minor chemical corporations and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, too.

The January assignments have been successfully carried out also at major construction sites.

In particular, the General Bureau of Tideland Construction had honoured the January plan at 108.5 percent as of Jan. 29.

The Tongchon Power Station under the commission of electric power industry carried out the February plan for the production of electric power at 117.5 percent as of Feb. 16 by increasing the production capacity to 112 percent and raising the water turbine efficiency 1.6-3.9 percent through technical innovations.

The monthly assignments were carried out at 210 percent at minor power stations in different parts of the country.

The workers of various coal mines including the Ryongrim, Togol and Nadong collieries who have effected a high production upsurge in February have honoured their monthly coal production plans.

The monthly plans were carried out in terms of gross industrial output value at the Unryul and Ramjong mines, too.

The working people in forestry domain have effectively pressed ahead with the timber production in winter, with the result that nine forestry stations including the Yupyong and Rimyongsu forestry stations and prop timber stations surpassed their monthly plans by 104.5-155.7 percent.

The North Hamgyong provincial survey and measurement corps, and the Taegwan, Wolbisan and Chonsu geological prospecting corps under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development have overfulfilled their monthly assignment.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex is boosting its average daily results 1.4 times above last year's in the production of ordered equipment needed for the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Taechon Power Station.

The February plans have been finished at the Mangyongdae Roentgen Factory, Kaesong Medical Instrument Factory and many other factories under the medical instrument corporation of the ministry of public health.

The February plans have also been carried out with flying colours at many factories and enterprises under the Korean General Machine Company, the Electric Machine Corporation, the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the General Rolling Stock Company, the Marine Transport Corporation, the Korean General Foreign Transport Company, the Korean Silk Company and other companies.

Coop. Fields Busy with Farming Preparations

Agricultural working people of the Chonghwa Cooperative Farm in Yonan County, S. Hwanghae Province, progressing farming preparations.

Farming preparations are progressing in the final stage on Korean cooperative farms.

Having completed the laying out of rice-seedling beds and preparations of materials for cold-bed frames, they are now accelerating land rezoning, land improvement, carrying of compost out to fields, repair of farm machines and the storing of water.

Main waterways extending over 160 kilometres have been dug or expanded and thousands of ponds, water pickets and wells have been excavated nationwide. Land twice as vast as in the same period last year has been rezoned, in the course of which over 560 hectares of new land has been obtained.

Over 1,100 water pockets, more than 1,200 ponds and 95 wells capable of watering upwards of 3,200 hectares of arable land without the use of the main water source have been built in South Hwanghae Province. This has made it possible to supply sufficient water to plots in valleys and on slopes.

South Pyongan Province adapted 5,000 hectares of land to mechanization and Kangwon Province has carpeted 2,300 hectares of fields with humus soil after ameliorating damp soil.

In South Hamgyong Province 7,000 hectares of damp soil has been improved, nearly 7,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields have been carpeted with humus soil and 3.7 million tons of home compost has been produced.

Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province, has produced 126,000 tons of compost and 2,000 tons of slaked lime and carried them to paddy and non-paddy fields.

The farm machine factories and farm machine stations in different parts have completed the repair and readjustment of rice-transplanting machines, seedling-plucking machines and other farm machines and are now working energetically to produce various kinds of farm machines.

The farming preparations this year have progressed nearly one month faster than last year.

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victims in your side as an occasion have been suspended because the Team Spirit joint military exercises started in the areas of your side contradictory to the aim and mission of these talks and the north-south confrontation has grown acute and thereby a big obstacle has been created to the talks.

Your side claimed that the joint military exercises are a "defensive rehearsal for keeping peace." But this military rehearsal is, in fact, a dangerous military action to make our nation fall a victim to world-wide thermonuclear war which will destroy it.

The reality today calls for the speedy solution of the problem of removing the factors which have brought the north-south talks to suspension and creating an atmosphere of dialogue and urgently demands above all the removal of the acute political and military confrontation between the two sides.

Our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks is a just one reflecting such realistic demand of north-south talks to ease the acute political confrontation and military tension which were caused between the north and the south and thereby create an atmosphere of dialogue and trust.

This notwithstanding, your side takes no step for talks and demands unconditional resumption of the "past dialogues."

We cannot understand what your side really seeks.

We consider that it is reasonable both in view of the urgency of the situation prevailing between the north and the south and in view of the principled demand for the successful promotion of the north-south dialogues, above all, to have high-level political and military talks between the north and the south in order to create an atmosphere of dialogue and then resume the suspended multi-channelled dialogues. But your side insists on the "resumption of the past dialogues", so we think it is possible to reopen preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks, north-south economic talks and north-south Red Cross talks, while having north-south high-level political and military talks proposed by us.

We think if your side shows an affirmative response to our proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks, it will be possible to begin solving the problem to remove the political and military confrontation between the north and the south. This can be considered to create a favourable atmosphere of the north-south dialogues. This is why we can tell that the north-south high-level political and military talks can be held along with the resumption of "the past dialogues."

And we think that if north-south high-level political and military talks open, it will be possible to discuss the problems we have already raised and the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station brought forward by your side.

In actuality, the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in the north is a peaceful project under our far-reaching plan for economic construction and there is no problem in it. But if your side continues to have suspicion about it and misunderstand us, we consider it reasonable to discuss the problem at north-south high-level political and military talks as it is part of matters creating an atmosphere to clear away the mistrust and misunderstanding and promote trust and reconciliation between the north and the south. There is no need to have separate talks to discuss this problem.

As for "talks between the supreme chiefs" demanded by your side, they should be historic ones practically solving fundamental problems related to the peaceful reunification of the country. Therefore, there should be full preparations in advance and a good atmosphere for the success of sincere talks.

As is well known to the world, both sides have already formally announced that they would hold the north-south summit talks to discuss and settle fundamental problems related to the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is regrettable, however, that such talks which will be a great event in the history of the nation are in the stage of preparation and an environment for talks has not been created to make it impossible to arrange the historical talks desired by the whole nation.

We believe that if north-south high-level political and military talks open and are held successfully, a good atmosphere for the summit talks will undoubtedly be created and their preparations vigorously pushed ahead and thus the summit talks be held at an early date.

Our side asked the south Korean side to receive this letter on Feb. 28. But as the south Korean side said to receive it on Mar. 3 due to some reason, our side handed it over at 10:00 on the morning of Mar. 3 at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

What Does "Team Spirit" Seek?: Rodong Sinmun

—Commentary by DPRK Mil. Expert—

The Team Spirit joint military exercises are not a mere military rehearsal aimed to increase the fighting capacity of the aggression forces but a preliminary war and a nuclear test war to mount a "forestalling attack" on the DPRK by quickly hurling into the Korean front the aggression forces from U.S. mainland and U.S. bases in the Pacific, Japan and Okinawa and mobilizing south Korean army, its colonial mercenary, nuclear and chemical weapons and electronic warfare means on an allround basis, stressed Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 3 in a commentary military critic Ok Gi Son.

The commentary said that each time they started the Team Spirit joint military exercises, the U.S. and the south Korean authorities vociferously advertised them as "annual defensive ones" in a shameless attempt to conceal the offensive and aggressive coloring of the exercises and deceive public opinion.

Here is a summary of the WPK organ's commentary:

The "Team Spirit" is part of the military strategy of the U.S. to realize its world supremacy and a very adventurous and dangerous war rehearsal proceeding from its aggressive Asian and Korean strategy.

The U.S. is directing all efforts to completing, through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, the formation and command of the combined forces and the hurling and operational deployment of the aggression forces against the DPRK, attaching particular importance to them.

The "Team Spirit" is a dangerous military action to start a nuclear war, keeping the front and rear lines under the constant mobilization posture – It is a full-fledged comprehensive military rehearsal to perfect all the operational and combat action methods which can be introduced into the three-dimensional attacking operation against the DPRK according to the new doctrine of "Air Land operation strategy", an operational and tactical theory brought forward by the U.S. in the early 1980s and familiarize the U.S. forces and the south Korean army with them.

As shown by the stage of its actual rehearsal, the "Team Spirit" is run through with an operational combat action of offensive coloring in the three dimensions of the land, sea and sky, such as the landing operation, land offensive operation, river-crossing offensive operation, "commando" operation, attack by flighting corps and the use of nuclear and chemical weapons and electronic warfare.

All this fully shows that the "Team Spirit" is not a "defensive one" but a preliminary war and nuclear test war to make a comprehensive and simultaneous attack on the DPRK in the front and rear.

As for the danger of the Team Spirit joint military manoeuvres, we cannot overlook the wicked schemes of the aggression forces to make a surprise attack in war, which is their habitual method.

While making us slacken our vigilance by advertising the Team Spirit joint military manoeuvres as annual ones, the U.S. may turn the military exercises in which huge aggression forces and combat equipment are mobilized for concentration and deployment into a real war mounting surprise attack on us.

Each time they held the Team Spirit joint military exercises every year, the U.S. introduced large quantities of combat technical means and material into south Korea and withdrew military personnel at the final stage of the exercises to its bases, leaving introduced operational equipment and material in south Korea. What the U.S. seeks is to make a quick shipment of the military personnel from abroad in case of emergency and ignite a war of aggression on the DPRK with only those stockpiled in south Korea without an additional introduction of operational equipment and material.

Our people's armed forces are a reliable bulwark defending the country's peace and security, shattering the imperialist aggressive and belligerent moves.

No one must have a doubt about this sacred mission of the Korean People's Army.

The U.S. must clearly realize the determination of the Korean people to defend the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and act itself with discretion. It must discontinue the aggressive Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises at once and refrain from the reckless play with fire increasing the tensions in Korea.

Thousands of south Korean troops cross the Han River, northeast of Seoul on Mar. 25, 1986 as part of Team Spirit 86, last year, the U.S.-south Korea joint military war game involving 200,000 troops which lasted 10 weeks. (Reuter)

DPRK Demands 8 Olympic Events

—Vice Chairman Chin Clarifies DPRK's Stand on Co-hosting the Games—

PYONGYANG March 3 (KCNA) – The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a conference with home and foreign reporters today at the People's Palace of Culture and gave an account of bilateral talks between the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee held in Lausanne on February 10 and 12 and clarified the stand of the DPRK Olympic Committee.

Speaking at the press conference, Chin Chung Guk, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee and deputy head of the DPRK Olympic Committee delegation, said that the bilateral talks were an important occasion in helping continue the earlier-suspended Lausanne tripartite talks between the Olympic committees of the north and the south of Korea and the International Olympic Committee.

He recalled that at the talks with the IOC president, our delegation, as it has maintained, reiterated once again our fundamental stand that the table tennis and archery offered by the IOC were good, but the number of events to be hosted by our side should be increased considerably taking into account the population proportion of the north and the south now that the number of the events were too small, and the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks should be opened at the earliest possible date to discuss the allocation of the events and the arrangements for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south.

In the talks with us, the IOC Executive Committee members heard our stand and discussed the problems in the session participated in by them only, he said, and stressed: We understood that our stand was comprehended and a consensus of views reached.

Noting that at the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee President Samaranch announced that it was decided to convene the next fourth Lausanne tripartite talks, Chin Chung Guk said:

The resumption of the suspended Lausanne tripartite talks is very important in putting into effect the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south.

We hope, in the next talks, that the problem of allocation of the events be settled correctly and the problems of principle concerning the organization of the Games be solved in conformity with the north-south co-sponsorship of the Games.

The Olympic Games consist of 23 events in all and has 237 sets of games altogether and, so 8 events, one third of the Olympic Games, should be played in the area of our side in proportion of the population in the north and the south.

There are other important questions that should be settled for the realization of the north-south co-sponsorship of the Olympic Games, besides the allocation of events.

We have already put forward concrete proposals to denominate the Olympic Games to be played in the area of our side as the "24th Olympic Games Pyongyang" and those in the south as the "24th Olympic Games Seoul", and separately form "the Pyongyang Olympiad Organizing Committee" in the area of our side to supervise the whole organization of the Games, and to solve the questions such as the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympic Games and televising rights and so on in the way of corresponding to the north-south co-hosting of the Games.

Our demands concerning the above-mentioned questions are most rational and equitable one, based on the reality of our divided country and the minimum requirement in full consideration of the position of the International Olympic Committee and the south side.

In the previous talks, the questions derived from our proposals were discussed to some extent, but have not been solved as yet.

Under such circumstances, the next fourth Lausanne tripartite talks will offer conditions and possibilities to have discussions on these questions in detail.

Pointing out that the south Korean side is totally opposed to the decision of the IOC Executive Committee, he continued:

On Feb. 17 the sports minister

(Continued on page 7)

Teargas Causes Trouble to Residents

Dissatisfaction with and hatred for combat police are daily mounting among Seoul citizens as their random firing of teargas canisters has caused serious disasters.

Combat police units were newly formed after Chun Doo Hwan's rise to power mainly for the purpose of cracking down upon student demonstrations.

They differ from normal riot police as follows: they are independently recruited even though they are placed under the control of the director of each police station for quick action.

Combat police are more heavily armed with automatic rifles than usual police armed only with pistols so that they are regarded as "para-military."

Their training is being intensified day by day in preparation of crackdown upon student demonstrations in the new semester.

In their Feb. 17-18 drills conducted along the Han River combat police fired more than 1,000 teargas and pepper fog canisters.

Villagers of Shinchon-ri, Kyonggi Province, suffered respiratory difficulties, getting watery eyes and bursting into fits of sneezing for a long time.

As Mr. Ra, a worker of a shoemaking factory at Shinchon-ri, put it: "A big trouble was caused in factory operation as the factory was filled with teargas for 30 minutes each on two days."

Mr. Cho, an inhabitant, also said, "While I was working in a vinyl greenhouse with four others, teargas began to drift from the drill site at 10 a.m. So, we could not take a lunch outside but worked inside the greenhouse with watery eyes."

Teargas was flown by winds as far as the Paldang dam located some 2 km from the training site so that workers there also were compelled to suspend work for a while.

The teargas firing exercise without notice invited strong indignation from the residents.

Memorial Rallies Stamped Out

—Chun Hurting Self with Torture—

March 3 was the start of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan's seventh year in power. But the usual anniversary reports in the south Korean media were buried under prominent coverage of peace marches which the uncompromising Chun junta severely stamped out.

Irony was that the destination of dissidents marches in memory of Pak Chong Chol, a student who was killed by police torture in mid-January, was Pagoda Park in downtown Seoul, where the declaration of independence was read 68 years ago during the March 1st independence movement of 1919 against Japanese colonial rule.

Thousands of democratic figures demonstrated, chanting slogans with flags, Pak's photographs or multi-colored balloons in hand, and politicians wore masks with cross-shaped black sticking plasters as a show of peacefulness.

But, few of them made it to the historical park, blocked by nearly 50,000 tear gas-firing and steel shield-swinging police deployed in all streets leading to it.

Violent clashes also were reported in six other major cities, where numberless people marched, confronting about 10,000 police in full riot gear.

The police authorities invoked the highest police action alert across the land from the previous day, when they raided 48 universities to confiscate 1,305 outfits for protest actions, including printed matters, reading "Let's go to Pagoda Park."

The "Grand Peace Marches for Anti-Torture and Democratization" was called by 47 dissident groups and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to mark the 49th day after Pak's death. A 49th-day rite is a Buddhist practice to mark the entry of the deceased person's soul into another world.

Religious Discrimination

South Korea's leading paper Dong-A Ilbo wrote some 2,000 people were involved in one clash in central Seoul, where marchers split up into a number of groups.

National police director Li Yong Chang said that some 8,000 students from 62 universities, some of whom were seen to carry a big banner, "We want to live in a country free from torture," staged on-campus rallies in support of the peace marches (and many of them are reported to have joined them), while he estimated the total number of protesters in all parts of south Korea to be only about 3,400.

According to another daily Kyunghyang Daily News, about 100 democratic figures were confined to their homes, along with Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung. An official announcement said 439 people were taken away, of whom 27 were under formal arrest.

Some 70 Buddhist monks, leading a crowd of 200 people, are confronting riot police to enter the Chogye Temple in Seoul, where a Buddhist rite for a student killed by police torture was scheduled to be held on Mar. 3. (The Hankook Ilbo)

The first fierce scuffles took place when about 70 monks, leading a march of about 200 people, tried to enter the Chogye Temple, the chief temple for south Korea's largest Buddhist sect, where a memorial for the late Pak was to be held.

Shoving and pushing with police, the protesters complained about "religious discrimination," saying "While police allowed priests to enter the Myongdong Cathedral at the time of the Feb. 7 memorial service, why should we be blocked now?"

Helmeted, gas-masked police charged into the crowd of the religionists so fiercely that they had no alternative but to hold a 5-minute Buddhist prayer service on the street.

Meanwhile, in Pak's hometown of Pusan, 329km southeast of Seoul, a Buddhist rite was arranged with the attendance of his family in a temple, surrounded by scores of riot police.

Hurting Self

Political analysts agree that the revelation of the torture death of Pak by interrogators turned the tide which had seemingly developled in favor of the Chun regime bent on controlling public opinion and splitting dissidents.

One of them said, "The Seoul government is hurting itself with its own torture practices."

Unmistakably the tragic incident gave the opposition party and dissidents the catalyst for activating their demand for a presidential system by popular ballot.

The timetable of Chun's ruling party (Democratic Justice Party) for a negotiated amendment of the constitution (for a cabinet system by indirect voting) by April is said to be difficult to achieve, and a DJP legislator, head of a constitutional ad hoc committee of the national assembly, even cited the possibility of the law being left intact until 1989, albeit it is clear oppositionists' pressure will become much greater in that case.

What is most loathsome to Chun is the increase of "ordinary people" critical of his junta, such as arrested students' mothers.

The official acknowledgement of existence of politically-motivated torture as a means of stifling dissident movement, everyday business of dictatorial regimes, was enough to convince them of the illegitimacy of the present government.

Notably, the latest large-scale crackdown on massive demonstrators, following the ones of the kind on Feb. 7 and 25, no doubt damaged the image of Seoul, which have competed with the DPRK in diplomatic field, but only in vain.

This is because all of the three demonstrations in just two months were aimed at protesting the authorities' human rights abuses, which are violations of the principles of democratic government.

"Chun Doo Hwan has no one but himself to thank for these pains," an observer noted.

Gas-masked police arrest a demonstrator after teargassing him in one of major clashes in central Seoul on Mar. 3. (Reuter)

Ex-SNU Student Said Killed by "Torture" at Mil. Camp

Cpl. Kim Yong Gwon, 20, was allegedly killed recently as a result of torture by army security officers during his service at KATSUSA, a U.S.-south Korea combined military unit.

South Korea's defence ministry announced on Feb. 21 after autopsy at a U.S. evacuation hospital that he died of a "respiratory trouble" as he committed suiside by using cord to hang himself at the barracks near Seoul, but Kim's parents alleged that his death occurred during his interrogation about his student activities by army officers and appealed to the human rights commission of the Korea National Council of Churches for a fact-finding investigation.

Kim was an active member of Minmintu, one of the two nationwide militant student bodies before he was enlisted into the army, so that the official announcement on his death is doubted.

In a statement issued on Feb. 25 KNCC demanded the truth be made known about Kim's death, saying that the case might create a crisis in relations between the U.S. and south Korea.

The statement also warned that the government and the U.S. should not conceal any facts about Kim's death

A rumour about the "torture death" of the enlisted student rapidly spread soon after he was found dead on Feb. 21, as deaths of expelled activists due to harsh treatment in the army had been often reported in the past few years.

In 1982 and 1983 when the junta of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan often took measures to suspend classes in a bid to calm down campus unrest, many leaders of the student movements were forcibly sent to the military camp instead of dismissal or detention.

In connection with this, tens of enlisted students reportedly died at the military camps of "mysterious reasons."

Harsh mental and physical treatment was inflicted upon many of them by army officers on the pretext of "re-education", according to reports by Christian and youth organizations.

Brief News From Seoul

Police Seize Dissidents' Organ

Police seized on Feb. 13 the No. 9 issue of "Mal" (Language), the organ of the Conference of the Democratic Press Movement at bookshops throughout south Korea.

The dissident organ was banned because it carried the results of an unpublished survey conducted by the pro-government Kyunghyang Daily News. **(See pages 6-7, Nos. 1,326 and 1,327, The People's Korea)**

The Los Angeles-based Korean newspaper, "Tongrip Shinmun" or Independence Newspaper, scooped the survey which the Kyunghyang Daily News had conducted for 5 days from Sept. 15, 1985 in 11 major cities and 21 counties, covering 1,000 randomly selected respondents.

The poll was not published in the paper as the results were too unfavorable to the Chun government: Some 63% supported a direct presidential election system which the No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party calls for.

The latest No. 9 issue of "Mal" is said to have carried the survey results on pages 1-5 with a feature article.

Cardinal Stresses Church Role in Democratization

Cardinal Stephan Kim Su Hwan on Feb. 24 *stressed the active role of* Korean churches in bringing about the earlier democratization of the south Korean society.

In his address made at a congregation of the Korea National Council of Churches held at a hotel in Inchon on Feb. 24, the Catholic prelate said, "The church may be forced to walk a thorny path for the realization of democracy in south Korea," noting that the people are at a difficult crossroads in achieving the crucial task of democratization which the nation aspires after.

"Korean churches should willingly choose the thorny path, realizing that no salvation can be won without hardship," he added.

This is the first time in KNCC's 60-year-old history that a Catholic archibishop attended a congregation of the council.

1,325 or 29% SNU Students Can't Graduate for Activism

Of the total 4,628 who were scheduled to graduate this year, as many as 1,325 students or 29 percent of the students of nine departments of Seoul National University, excluding art and music departments, were unable to graduate from the university for allegedly participating in student activities including demonstrations, according to an announcement by the SNU authorities on Feb. 24.

Some 6,000 SNU students walked out the graduation ceremony held on Feb. 26 in protest against the torture death of Pak Chong Chol while the president was addressing it speech.

DPRK Wins King's Cup Soccer

The DPRK soccer team beat the south Korean rival 1:0 on Mar. 1 at the finals in the 18th International Soccer Tournament for "King's Cup" held in Bangkok to come first.

From the first moment of the game the DPRK team put the opposite side on the defensive with fierce attack.

In a fiercer seesaw in the second half Kim Song Jun landed the ball in the net spectaculary in the 13th minute to make our team hold the title in the game.

The DPRK team completely overwhelmed the opponent in the whole course of the game by fully displaying high sports technique built through day-to-day training and collectivist spirit.

Thus, it won the "King's Cup" again following last year.

The tournament was participated in by the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Chinese, Thai A and B, Indonesian, Oman and south Korean teams.

Women Paddlers Come 3rd in Doubles

—At 39th World TT Tourney—

The DPRK paddlers Li Bun Hui and Cho Jong Hui came third in the women's doubles at the 39th World Table Tennis Championships which was held in New Delhi, India from Feb. 18 to Mar. 1. The championships was attended by 62 countries in the men's events and 54 in the women's events.

Li Bun Hui, who was placed second in the women's singles at the previous 38th World Table Tennis Tourney, eliminated Chinese top-seeded Geng Lijuan in the women's singles of the 38th World Table Tennis Tournament.

The 10th-seeded Li put up a valiant fight against China's Geng Lijuan that went the full five games (13-21, 21-10, 18-21, 21-13, 21-17) and finished in the top eight.

She won a bronze medal in the individual event at the Third Euro-Asian Table Tennis Tournament held from last Dec. 1-6 in Tokyo.

The DPRK's 11th-seeded Kim Song Hui and Li Bun Hui topped the Chinese 21-12, 10-21, 21-18 and finished eighth in the mixed doubles.

The 27th-seeded Chu Jong Chol finished 16th in men's singles by defeating south Korea's Kim Wan. The scores were 21-17, 21-18, 22-20.

Kim Song Hui, Asian youth champion, topped the Asian Games champion Ryu Nam Gyu of south Korea 21-11, 23-21, 14-21, 21-16.

Kim, playing aggressively, took the first game easily and dashed all hopes of Ryu Nam Gyu in the final game, unleashing a flurry of powerful shots to win 21-16.

The DPRK men were placed third in the team event, while the women's team was fifth

Kim Song Hui and Li Bun Hui took the second spots respectively for the best players award in the men's and women's team events of the 39th World Table Tennis Championships on Feb. 26.

The International Sports Press Association and West Germany's Joola Co., selected the best players in the men's and women's events.

Kim Song Hui recorded 74 points, under a formula based on the number of victories. The first spot was taken by China's Chen Longcan with 84 points from the men's event. Li Bun Hui followed China's Jiao Zhimin with 48 points, by talling 42 points in women's event.

Li Bun Hui finished eighth in women's singles.

Kim Song Hui beat south Korean counterpart.

Compositions Written by Korean Students in Japan (3)

Azalea

Korean pupils dancing at a school sports meeting. They wear traditional costumes.

(Continued from the previous issue)

In May there is always a fresh feeling, the clear blue sky stretches and a gentle breeze blows. Azaleas bloom and people are happy.

I always look forward to May so I can watch azaleas and magnolia lilies blooming together. My father spends the whole year caring for his azalea and magnolia lily plants.

You might think I am childish rejoicing in such trivial matters, but whenever I see these beautiful flowers I have a warm feeling in my heart that is like the happiness you experience at the New Year.

Azaleas are deep rooted trees with a myriad of branches stretching towards the sky. Although there are a lot of fresh leaves on the branches, they are always well covered by the blooming flowers.

I always feel happy and smile whenever I see my father's azaleas. I think they are the most beautiful flowers in the world and I feel very proud of them.

My father's guests are always quick to comment about the flowers, sometimes they say in unison, "They are so beautiful"; "We've never seen such beautiful flowers"; "We're sure these flowers could win a prize"; and "We can see how your father has cared for these flowers". These comments make me very proud of my father and I remember how he tends the plants throughout the year, treating them like his children. He would always get up at 5 o'clock in the morning to look after his flowers and often trimmed the branches at night as the light began to fade.

After returning from work he would water and feed his plants even if he was exhausted.

When it was windy he would tie the branches with string so that they wouldn't get broken. It is as if he understands the way azaleas feel. Still, I could never understand why he spent so much time with his flowers.

One day while he was talking to a friend over a glass of wine, his friend asked him why he spent so much time on his plants. He took a deep breath and said that he would like to show the plants to his mother who is probably living in south Korea.

Listening to my father I burst into tears as I felt sorry for him and was touched by his emotion.

I have never seen my grandmother. What does she look like? How tall is she? What does she sound like? I began to think of my grandparents, whom I have never seen. Since then I have been more aware of my father's feelings and I have tried to look after the flowers.

Like other resident Koreans who were forced to come to Japan (during Japan's colonial rule of Korea), my grandmother suffered all sorts of hardship. She lost her husband and had to bring up her children on her own in the face of great difficulty.

After the liberation of Korea, she returned to south Korea and my father lost contact with her. Forty-one years have now passed.

My father has never forgotten his mother. Whenever he sees azaleas, he thinks of her and the way she always smiled when he was a small boy.

I respect my father more and more and now that I'm a third grader at junior high school I hope to take on the work of ending the tragedy of our nation and the sufferings caused by the national division.

May when azaleas bloom has gone and summer draws near. I would like the azaleas to always bloom in my heart.

(By Li Chol Su, the third grader of the Tongshun Korean Elementary and Junior High School)

DPRK Wins Title at Int'l Weightlifting

Korean strongman Kim Jong Nam won the 42 kg title with a total lift of 225 kg at the 16th International Weightlifting Tournament for the "Blue Swords" Cup which was held in the German Democratic Republic from Feb. 27 to Mar. 1.

Int'l Wrestling Tournament

Korean wrestler Kim Sun Chol finished the winner in the flyweight event of the International Wrestling Tournament held in Minsk, the Soviet Union.

"Korean Stonecraft" Awarded Prize at Int'l TV Program Festival

"Korean Stonecraft", a television series of Korea, won a main prize of the festival at the 7th "Laduga" International TV Programme Festival on the People's Creation held in Moscow from Feb. 10 to 17.

The certificate of the prize awarded to "Korean Stonecraft" says: This prize is awarded to the work of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee "Korean Stonecraft" editing all musics and gorgeous stonecraft which will help enjoy beauty.

"Korean Stonecraft" evoked widespread repercussions among the jury committee members of the festival and its participants for its high ideological and artistic level.

Korean Youth Placed 1st in Speed Skating

Kim Chang Hwan, a third-generation Korean speed skater in Japan

Kim Chang Hwan, a third-generation Korean youth living in Japan won the first prize in the 1,000 meters speed skating event at the 35th All Kanto Short-Track Speed Skating Competition.

The competition was held on Feb. 21 and 22 at the Ice Arena of the Shinagawa Prince Hotel, Tokyo.

The competition was attended by some 20 university and other amateur teams.

Kim Chang Hwan, 18 years old and a graduate of the Kanagawa Korean Junior and Senior High School, has recorded good results in the past short-track speed skating games held in Japan.

He was placed third at the Sixth East Japan Short-Track Competition held last October in Nagano Prefecture.

He was chosen as one of the representatives of the DPRK to the First Winter Asian Games held from Mar. 1-8 in Hokkaido, Japan.

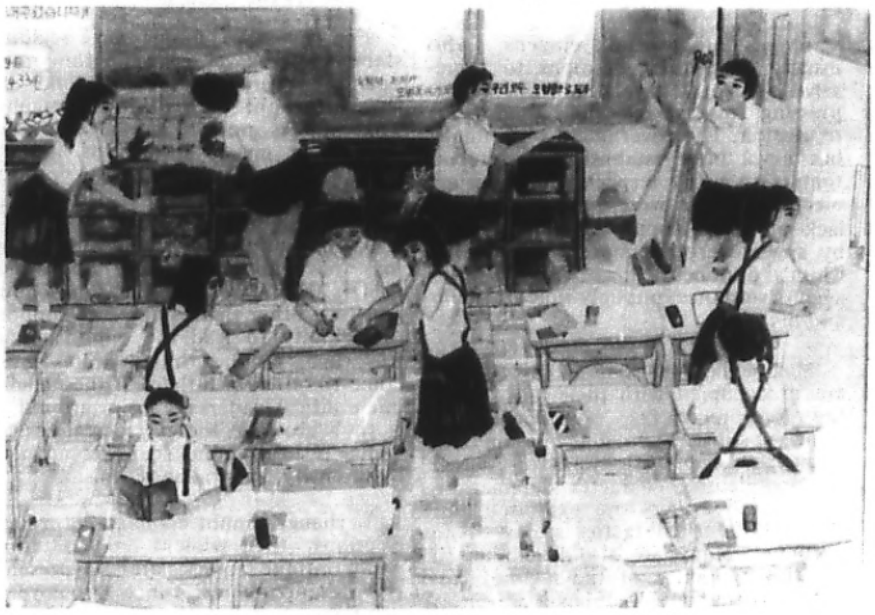
He was third in the men's 500 meters and 1,000 meters events respectively.

Earlier in 1985 he won the third prize in the 1,000 meters event in the All Japan Short-Track Speed Skating Competition.

Kim Chang Hwan started skating 10 years ago.

Paintings of Korean Students in Japan

Introduced here are some of the Korean students' work presented at the 15th Korean Students Art Exhibition which was held in Japan last year. Contributions came from 153 Korean schools from elementary to senior high schools throughout Japan. Students paintings include watercolors, crayon drawings, oil paintings, woodcut prints, etc.



"A Between-Classes Break" (watercolor painting)

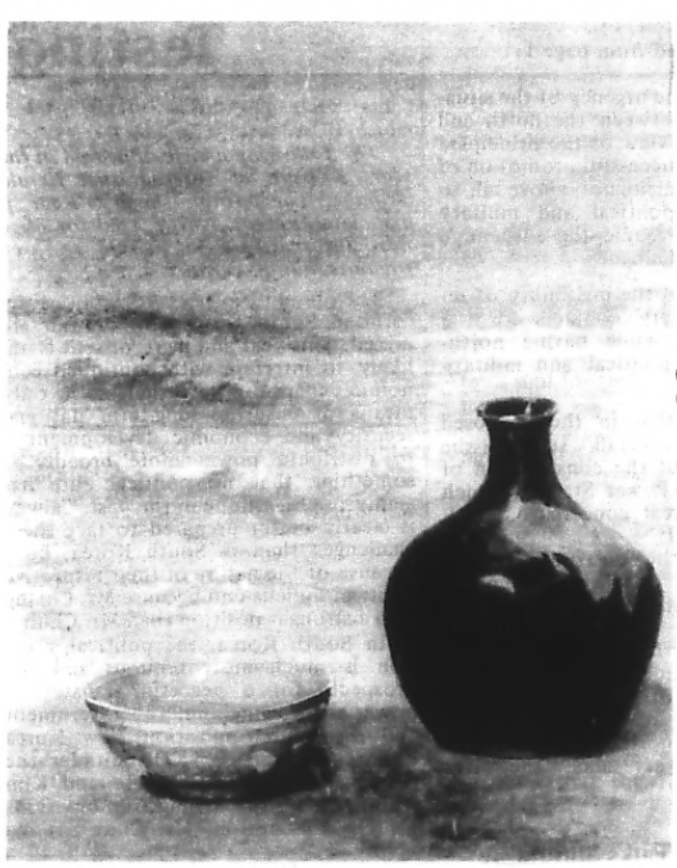
By Yun Jung Hye, 6th grader of the Santama No. 1 Korean Elementary and Junior High School

"A Friend Playing a Clarinet" (crayon and watercolor painting)

By Chong Jo Jin, 3rd grader of the Santama No. 1 Korean Elementary and Junior High School

"Teacher" (oil painting)

By Pak Kong Dae, 3rd grader of the Kobe Korean Senior High School



"Relics of Our Ancestors" (Korean painting)

By Li Jong Gon, 2nd grader of the Kobe Korean Senior High School

(Continued from page 4)

of south Korea expressed its official position that the two events they offered for our hosting are final and no additional events could be offered, and the president of the south Korean Olympic Committee said he could not change its decision on the Games' denomination and on the televising rights, and he further threatened to withdraw the already proposed events if we demand the change.

Now when the tripartite talks are to be held again in Lausanne, the refusal by the south Korean side of the discussion of important problems clearly shows once again that it is not interested in the development of the Olympic movement but persistently tries to use the Olympic Games for a political purpose.

The south Korean side is trying hard to achieve its political purpose that brought the Olympic Games to Seoul, by allocating the already offered two events to our side so as to subordinate them to the "Seoul Olympic Games".

We can never accept the hosting of only two events which will be regarded as events held in a local city of south Korea.

Chin Chung Guk stressed in conclusion:

The south Korean side has to lend an ear to world public opinion, refrain from making difficulties to the IOC's mediation efforts and show sincerity in solving the problems.

We categorically reject any attempt to keep Korea divided permanently through the Olympic Games.

The 24th Olympiad has to be staged equally in the north and the south and in favour of the cause of reunification of our country.

In this way, we want to save the Olympic movement from its crisis caused by choosing Seoul as the venue of the Olympic Games and contribute to the development of the Olympic movement.

We hold that the south Korean side should approach with discretion the discussion of the question of north-south co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games.

Then he answered questions put by home and foreign reporters.

Answering the question concerning various reports that at the recent bilateral talks, our delegation agreed in principle with the June 11, 1986, proposal of the International Olympic Committee to hold in the area of our side two full events of table tennis and archery, preliminary games of one group in football and some cycle races linking the north and the south, he said:

Our stand does not mean an overall rejection of the June 11 proposal. We agree to hold table tennis and archery in the area of our side because it is favorable to us but two other incomplete events should be discussed and rearranged.

The Olympic Games consist of 23 events and 237 discipline events. In view of this, two events are too small in number. Therefore, our view is that our side should host one third in view of the population proportion in the north and the south. We accept the proposal in principle, presupposing the discussion of this matter.

During the bilateral talks with the International Olympic Committee, it was agreed that the problem should be discussed at the coming 4th Lausanne tripartite talks to increase the number of events to be staged in our side's area.

He stressed: talks between the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee and our delegation decided to convene the fourth round of tripatite talks as requested by us. This shows that our demand over many important problems concerning the organization of the Games including the problem of events is just.

Shultz Urged to Express Displeasure On Seoul's Human Rights Abuses

A group of 37 U.S. congressmen sent a letter dated Feb. 25 to Secretary of State George Shultz in connection with violation of human rights in south Korea and urged him to tell Chun Doo Hwan that he is unhappy about south Korea's human rights record.

Shultz visited Seoul on Mar. 6 for five hours, and met Chun Doo Hwan and other officials.

The letter said that "Chun Doo Hwan's crackdowns on dissidents violate the basic human rights of the people, contribute to instability and political upheaval with south Korea."

The letter further said, "The torture and abuse of political detainees, the sentencing and imprisonment of thousands of Koreans, including journalists, students, clergy and human rights monitors for expression of their political views, restrictions on political activity, press and assembly and police attacks on demonstrators characterize the rule of Chun Doo Hwan.

"We urge you to seek opportunities to convey U.S. concern to the Chun Doo Hwan government about south Korea's deteriorating human rights situation."

Noting that Chun Doo Hwan dismissed the interior minister and the chief of the police headquarters with the torture death of Pak Chong Chol as an occasion, the letter said that "The appointment of a new interior minister does not inspire confidence that the south Korean government is taking a new and positive approach on human rights matters."

U.S. Is Running Out of Time in Seoul

The following article was carried by The New York Times in its Feb. 23 issue. The writer, Edward W. Poitras, teaches at the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul. The original title was "In South Korea, A Smoking Volcano."

SEOUL – The political confrontation in South Korea seems to be heading toward another crisis, which the United States should try to prevent from becoming violent.

Twice within four months armies of police have been deployed to prevent demonstrations, most recently on the weekend of Feb. 7 to halt memorial gatherings for Park Jong Chul, a university student who died during torture by the police.

The government has tried to get the unpleasantness over with before universities reopen in March. But President Chun Doo Hwan and his aides seem uncertain about how to proceed, and most people are bracing for further repression and unrest.

Sensing that continued backing for an unsteady government could be politically risky, U.S. officials recently have begun to express support for democratic change. Gaston Sigur Jr., the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, endorsed democratic elections in a speech earlier this month, and his forthright mention of the issue of governmental legitimacy encouraged Mr. Chun's opponents. Still, it is hard to know what will happen next or what to expect of Washington.

What the world fails to sense, while praising South Korea for its energetic pursuit of economic success, is the parallel growth of a repressive police state. Most South Koreans consider Mr. Chun to be a vicious man because of the blood spilled during his rise to power, especially in the Kwangju massacre of May 1980.

Even middle-class citizens, who usually keep their opinions to themselves, recently have begun openly expressing disgust at the intensifying repression. The government's legitimacy has never been established despite attempts to prove respectability through elections, which were questionable. The lack of public support is compounded by anger over endemic corruption. Mr. Chun's opponents have taken a more aggressive stance, publicly ridiculing him and his wife.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chun and his cohorts are preoccupied with their fate should they lose power. They have done everything possible to foster division and weaken the opposition. Distrust based on regionalism, character defamation, threats and bribery are exploited, but the yield of such tactics seems to be declining. Many are also beginning to see the hypocrisy of the regime's advocacy of reasonable discussion even as it maintains, through violence, its one-party control of the National Assembly.

U.S. economic and military interests in South Korea make it difficult for most Reagan administration and Pentagon officials to face the possibility of a change in the military-oriented government. The complexity of the Japanese involvement in South Korea, regional tensions involving North Korea and the Soviet Union and the recent atmosphere of visceral anti-Communism in Washington all combine to make it difficult for the United States to modify its support for the Chun government.

For the sake of long-range regional stability, however, Washington must openly encourage free expression, even the voting out of the present regime. That implies more than Mr. Chun's departure. It means an end of military rule, which a large number of younger officers would support.

Despite any reservations Washington may have about two key opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, no other figures have the support or visibility to lead the opposition at this time, so the United States must come to terms with them. If these mainline political leaders are losing ground, it is to a growing, violent radical fringe, which is an ominous sign accompanied by intensifying anti-Americanism.

If change cannot come soon through elections, then violent confrontation will continue to escalate. At present, there is no contest, since the government can mobilize the force needed to keep the lid on. If, however, the United States helps to redress the balance by supporting the legitimate demands of the opposition and the public, then a peaceful solution could be possible. This could be Washington's last chance for a long time to contribute to South Korea's peaceful democratic progress.

Testing Times for South Korea

The following article appeared in the Mar. 3 issue of International Herald Tribune. The author, David O'Rear, is associate director, North Asia, for Business International, a private research organization. Excerpts:

The present prospects for political reform in South Korea and Taiwan are mixed. This year and next, dissent is unlikely to interfere with continued economic expansion. Nevertheless, the only means of ensuring long-term national security and economic development is to distribute power more broadly – something that no political elite has gladly or easily done in the past. Taiwan is clearly better prepared to face these challenges than is South Korea, both because of the nature of their respective political milieus and because Mr. Chiang is in a stronger position than Mr. Chun.

In South Korea, the political situation is much more tenuous and the prospects for a peaceful transfer of power are growing dim. The government and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), under the guidance of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, are battling over revisions to the constitution. Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), with the support of the military and the bureaucracy, favors reducing the powers of the president and strengthening the role of the prime minister and the cabinet. The NKDP charges that the plan is designed to keep the opposition out of power, and is thus unacceptable. The real problem is that the two sides do not trust each other.

Unless the two parties can reach some sort of compromise, which now appears unlikely, National Assembly and presidential elections will be held in the coming year according to the existing constitution. The opposition would probably boycott them, leading to further street violence and possibly a return to martial law.

What is needed in South Korea is one of the rarest political commodities: a selfless approach to national interests. The ruling party and the armed forces must recognize the opposition as reformers, not revolutionaries. If the NKDP can gain the support of a majority of the population, something Mr. Chun and the military have not been able to do, then the military should accept this as a step toward stability.

The two Kims, on the other hand, must acknowledge that they symbolize domestic instability. Their politics are based on a desire to claim the presidency and to drive the military out of politics.

The government's first steps toward reconciliation should be to curb the power of the police, release political prisoners and respect freedom of the press and assembly. In response, the NKDP should return to the National Assembly's constitutional revision committee with a willingness to compromise on the issue of direct presidential elections. Under fair elections, the opposition could gain a strong position in a parliamentary system of government.

While President Chun has repeatedly emphasized his commitment to step down in February 1988 at the end of his constitutionally mandated single term, South Korea still lacks a reliable succession plan. If the two sides fail to resolve their differences this year, the radical fringe within the opposition will gain support and the government will feel obliged to reassert its authority through violence.

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both in view of the urgency of the situation prevailing between the north and the south and in view of the principled demand for the successful promotion of the north-south dialogues, above all, to have high-level political and military talks and then resume the suspended multi-channeled dialogues.

The letter cited the possibility of reopening preliminary contacts for the suspended talks, while having north-south high-level political and military talks.

It also said that in the proposed north-south high-level talks, such an issue as the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, which is a matter of great concern to Seoul, could be discussed.

"In actuality, the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in the north is a peaceful construction project under our far-reaching plan for economic construction and there is no problem in it. But if your side continues to have suspicion about it and misunderstand us, we consider it reasonable to discuss the problem at north-south high-level political and military talks," the letter said.

N-S Summit Talks Should Be Well Prepared

Saying it is the DPRK's unshakable stand to hold north-south summit talks, the letter urged full preparations for the talks be made in advance so as to create an atmosphere favorable for the successful and sincere talks.

"They (summit talks) should be historic ones practically solving fundamental problems related to the peaceful reunification of the country," it said.

In his New Year address for 1986, President Kim Il Sung for the first time mentioned summit talks, saying "We will make efforts not only to achieve good results from the economic and Red Cross talks now under way but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible, and also north-south summit talks."

Earlier he had stressed the need to create an atmosphere for national reconciliation and trust and promote mutual understanding through manifolded low-level talks before a high-level political negotiation in an interview with a Japanese magazine editor.

He had emphasized to lay a basis for basic agreement before holding such talks saying no problem can be solved merely by holding a meeting of high authorities of north and south.

"We believe that if north-south high-level political and military talks open and are held successfully, a good atmosphere for the summit talks will undoubtedly be created and their preparations vigorously pushed ahead and thus the summit talks be held at an early date," the letter said.

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Asiaweek reported in its Mar. 1 issue that Pyongyang's demands for more events could perhaps receive a boost from a recent letter to the IOC from the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB). The article said, "The letter criticised Seoul's main volleyball facility as unsuitable and asked for a switch in venue. Rubern Costa, president of the FIVB, said Hanyang University Gymnasium's 8,000-seat capacity is not big enough for the event, which he said was the fourth most popular sport at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics."

Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam reaffirmed that his country would not participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games unless the Games are co-hosted by north and south Korea, reported the KCNA on Mar. 3.

The Ethiopian leader made the statement when he met a DPRK government trade delegation on Feb. 27.

Mr. Ogimura Ichiro, newly elected chairman of the International Table Tennis Federation, expressed his resolve to take an active part in the campaign for co-hosting the Olympiad at a press conference in Tokyo on Mar. 2.

He said that he was thinking of promoting prudently the co-hosting of the Olympic Games through full consultation both with the north and the south.

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